

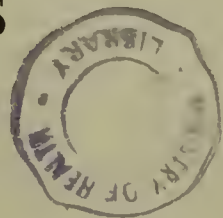
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BENFLEET, CANVEY ISLAND

and RAYLEIGH

URBAN DISTRICTS

and



ROCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

HEALTH REPORT

for the year

1960

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1960

Tel. : Southend-on-Sea
558154

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
49, LONDON ROAD,
HADLEIGH, ESSEX.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Councils of
Benfleet, Canvey Island and Rayleigh and the Rural District of
Rochford.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of each of your Districts for the year 1960. Dr. Daphne Sasieni acted as Medical Officer of Health until 21st April, 1960 and myself thereafter.

During the year certain administrative changes were introduced in the Health Department, some of which carried forward plans initiated by the late Dr. Moffat. For administrative convenience the M.O.H Office at Rochford was closed and, as from the 22nd July, 1960, the work thereof was transferred to the Hadleigh Office which then dealt with all four Districts. The transfer was smoothly effected and has, I am sure, both resulted in a financial saving and contributed to the even running of the Department. Certain changes in record keeping related to infectious diseases, housing, aged persons, etc., were made to bring these into line with modern practice in a Health Department.

In order to look to the future, both locally and nationally, it was also decided during the year to appoint a Pupil Public Health Inspector to undergo a four year apprenticeship.

Some references to Vital Statistics are necessary. The population continues to grow rapidly, mainly by immigration. The birth and death rates are close to the national average. The perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life) is below the national average although this gives no ground for complacency.

While the routine work of the Department is of continuing importance reference to the tables of Vital Statistics will reveal the new Public Health problems of the mid-twentieth century. The great killers and cripplers are no longer typhoid and tubercle. In their place we find accidents in the home and on the roads ; coronary thrombosis, cancer of the lung and chronic bronchitis threaten the middle aged man. To overcome these problems some sacrifice is required on the part of all of us, a sacrifice delayed by the confusion of liberty with licence.

During the year, while only two cases of poliomyelitis were reported (both in unvaccinated subjects) and no case of diphtheria, there was a disquieting rise in cases of whooping cough. Dysentery too, showed an increase, not reflecting well on our hygienic habits.

The needs of the elderly continue to occupy a good deal of the time of the Department and reference to this will be found on page 16.

Finally, I should like to thank Dr. Sasieni and Mr. Stripp for their help in compiling this report, and to the Chief Public Health Inspectors and other Officers of the District Councils for their contributions and comments. I am also grateful to the Members of the Councils for their encouragement and support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED YARROW

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1961.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

Benfleet Urban District—

G. H. FitzGerald (Chairman)
W. W. Bancroft
J. E. Daniels, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
C. S. Evans
J. C. Holt
F. L. Humphries
S. J. Kinnaird
L. J. Murray
I. J. Smith
J. Stevenson
R. A. Williams

Canvey Island Urban District—

D. G. Holdaway (Chairman)
G. W. Blackwell
B. Grout
C. Lamport
Mrs. B. V. Littlewood
G. A. Pickett, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
Mrs. E. Taylor
R. V. Wilson

Rayleigh Urban District—

E. A. Wilding (Chairman)
Mrs. F. M. Cottee, J.P.
Miss E. C. Flack
R. G. J. Foley
C. B. Gowlett
F. A. Grant
T. Gunn
E. H. Lane, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
E. Trippier (County Councillor) (Vice-Chairman of Council)
W. D. Watson

Rochford Rural District—

Miss E. M. Leggatt (Chairman)
A. J. Belton (County Councillor)
Mrs. K. M. Fisher
R. M. Fryer, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
A. Harrison (Vice-Chairman of Council)
A. A. Hilditch
F. G. A. Kent
A. W. Mascall
C. E. O'Leary
G. F. Perry
W. J. Rodwell
D. K. Rollitt, O.B.E.
G. F. Tasker (Vice-Chairman)
C. M. Wall
W. J. Wall
F. H. Wheeler

COMPOSITE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Benfleet Urban District—

J. E. Daniels, J.P., G. H. FitzGerald, I. J. Smith.

Canvey Island Urban District—

S. Alterman (Chairman), R. Cook, Mrs. B. V. Littlewood.

Rayleigh Urban District—

Mrs. F. M. Cottee, J.P., Miss E. C. Flack, E. A. Wilding.

Rochford Rural District—

A. J. Belton (County Councillor), Miss E. M. Leggatt, F. H. Wheeler.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFFS

Medical Officer of Health Alfred Yarrow, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Appointed as from 21st April, 1960 (also Area Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer, South East Essex).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health Daphne Sasieni, M.B., Ch.B., D.(Obst.)R.C.O.G., D.P.H. Acting Medical Officer of Health until 20th April, 1960 (also Assistant Medical Officer, Essex County Council).

Secretary to Medical Officer of Health R. F. Stripp.

Public Health Inspectors : J. E. Gilbert, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Senior).
Benfleet U.D. P. Sanders, M.A.P.H.I.
L. G. James, M.A.P.H.I.

Canvey Island U.D. Donald J. Legg, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Senior),
A. P. J. Cook, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Rayleigh U.D. E. H. Lloyd, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Senior).
D. R. Cotgrove, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

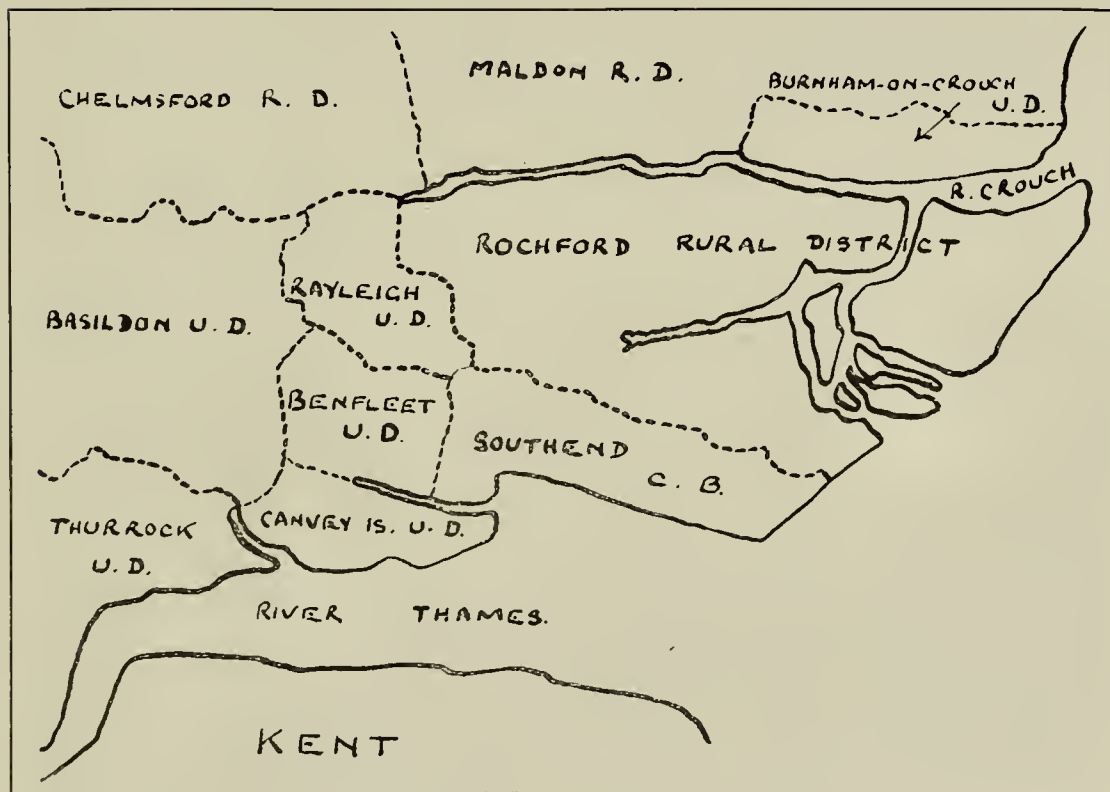
Rochford R.D. H. Jepson, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Chief).
F. J. Orrigan, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Assistants A. J. Hart, A.C.C.S., Benfleet U.D.
Mrs. D. H. Terry, Canvey Island U.D.
Miss G. Ward (part-time) Rayleigh U.D.
Mrs. Z. Sargent, Rochford R.D.

LOCAL STATISTICS

	<i>Benfleet</i>	<i>Canvey Is.</i>	<i>Rayleigh</i>	<i>Rochford</i>
Area (in acres)	6,360	6,350	5,709	36,103
Number of Inhabited Houses	11,136	5,605	6,302	9,952
Population (1951 Census)	19,881	11,255	9,388	19,609
Population (Mid-year estimate 1959) ...	28,250	13,170	17,700	26,930
Population (Mid-year estimate 1960) ...	30,140	14,850	19,220	28,840
Rateable Value	£381,967	£176,414	£237,552	£323,119
Sum represented by a Penny Rate... ..	£1,559	£725	£961	£1,335

LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS



VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>			<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>			<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>			<i>Rochford R.D.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>

Births :

Total	..	..	280	275	555	133	128	261	174	167	341	262	265	527
Illegitimate		..	10	8	18	3	5	8	6	3	9	8	8	16

Stillbirths :

Total	..	..	6	5	11	2	—	2	5	7	12	4	3	7
Illegitimate		..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

Deaths :

Total	..	..	176	184	360	92	66	158	86	93	179	190	195	385
Infants under 1 year			9	1	10	4	3	7	3	2	5	7	4	11
„ „ 4 wks.			7	1	8	3	—	3	1	2	3	3	2	5
„ „ 1 week			5	1	6	3	—	3	1	1	2	3	2	5

	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Illegitimate Birth Rate</i>	<i>Stillbirth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Neonatal Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Perinatal Mortality Rate</i>
England & Wales	.. 17.1	54.0	19.8	11.5	21.9	15.6	32.9
Benfleet U.D.	.. 18.4	32.4	19.4	11.9	18.0	14.4	30.0
Canvey Island U.D...	17.5	30.6	7.6	10.6	26.8	11.5	19.0
Rayleigh U.D.	.. 17.7	26.4	34.0	9.4	14.7	8.8	39.7
Rochford R.D.	.. 18.3	30.4	13.1	13.3	20.9	9.5	22.5
Combined rates for the four Districts	.. 18.0	30.3	18.6	11.6	19.6	11.3	28.5

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The total births for the four Districts during the year was 1,684, an increase of 99 over the previous year. The crude birth rate dropped from 18.4 to 18.0 per 1,000 of the total population. The total number of births rose sharply in Benfleet but remained virtually the same in the other Districts. Births exceeded deaths by 602, the ratio being a little more than three births for every two deaths.

Illegitimacy in the four Districts was 30 per 1,000 of the total births (38 per 1,000 in 1959). This compares favourably with the national figure of 54 per 1,000.

Deaths

There was a total of 1,082 deaths in the four Districts during 1960, representing an increase of only seven over the previous year. The death rate of 11.6 compares favourably with last year's figure of 12.5 and only 0.1 above this year's national average. Rayleigh had the lowest rate of 9.4. The high rate at Rochford, as explained under the heading of "Population" was chiefly attributable to the Institution which accommodates aged persons from another area.

The usual summary of causes of death of residents in these Districts during 1960 is shown as Table I of the Appendix. From this it can be seen that deaths from diseases of the heart and blood vessels again accounted for a little over half of all deaths (553 or 51%). The next highest mortality group was cancer which claimed 219 or 20% of the total. Respiratory diseases, excluding lung cancer, accounted for 132 or 12% of all deaths.

During 1960 just over 75% of all deaths were in respect of persons over 65 years of age. 63 people lived to over 90 and one to 104. Apart from infant deaths, 55 of those who died were aged 50 or under and nearly half of these were cancer sufferers.

There was one maternal death in Benfleet during the year. This was caused by pulmonary embolism, an uncommon puerperal complication requiring research into its causation.

Lung Cancer Mortality

As is now well known, there has been a continuous increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung during recent years. This is an increase in the absolute number of fatal cases and, as the following table shows, a higher proportion of all deaths are now due to lung cancer. In fact, during the last five years, both the number and the proportion of lung cancer deaths have more than doubled locally, from 26 in 1956 to 66 in 1960. This cannot be explained by assuming a retiring population, witness the many young families and the high

birth rate. That there is some variation from year to year in neighbouring counties is shown, but the sudden and great increase locally during 1960 is surprising and depressing. In 1954 there was a dramatic increase in the total lung cancer deaths in these Districts (37), but the proportion was not so abnormal.

	<i>Lung Cancer deaths shown as Percentage of deaths from all causes</i>					<i>Rate per 1000 population</i>				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
England & Wales	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.4	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.48
Essex	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.9	0.44	0.45	0.42	0.49	0.49
South East Essex	2.8	3.3	4.2	3.8	6.1	0.36	0.39	0.51	0.48	0.71
Hertfordshire	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	Not Available	0.35	0.39	0.39	0.40	Not Available
Kent	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.4		0.42	0.42	0.46	0.52	
Middlesex	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.3		0.48	0.52	0.52	0.56	
Surrey	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4		0.44	0.45	0.48	0.51	

There is now no doubt that heavy smoking over many years greatly increases the chance of contracting lung cancer (and also many other diseases) for which as yet there is no guarantee of cure. It is extremely difficult to counteract the intensive advertising campaign of the many vested interests, especially where this is directed at the adolescent teenager with money to spend for the first time. Attempts to impress on our senior school-children the risks of this ‘token of maturity’ have revealed stubborn opposition, based largely on the flattering conviction that “they’ll have found a cure before we get it.” Such optimism is as yet not based on fact. Other local authorities have found their attempts to educate the public about lung cancer to be insignificant against the many mass publicity media. Surely it is time for Government action.

Perinatal Mortality

Nowadays most babies who survive the hazards of birth and the following week stand a very good chance of living to a ripe old age. We use the perinatal mortality (stillbirths and infant deaths under one week) as an index of child loss associated with birth. Recent studies have shown that perinatal mortality varies with different regions. It depends on many factors, socio-economic, medical and obstetric, some of which may operate from infancy, particularly adequate diet. The south-east corner of England (including Greater London) has a very good reputation, with one of the lowest rates in Great Britain. In these four Districts the perinatal mortality rate has been well below the national figure for four of the last five years, as will be seen by the following table :—

<i>Rate per 1,000 live and still births</i>					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
England and Wales	36.8	36.2	35.1	34.2	32.9
South East Essex	39.4	28.0	30.1	28.5	28.5

The majority of infants lost were premature, and although we cannot offer a single cause with a definite cure, we can encourage mothers to utilise all the many facilities available to them for ensuring early and regular ante-natal care in every pregnancy, especially the mother who already has several children. In this way we can be sure that the infants lost will become even fewer in the near future.

In co-operation with General Practitioners and Hospital Clinicians it was decided to investigate all perinatal deaths during 1961.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1960

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>		<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>		<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>		<i>Rochford R.D.</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 1 year	8	1	4	3	3	2	7	4
1 and under 5	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
5 „ „ 15	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
15 „ „ 25	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	—
25 „ „ 45	7	3	3	—	4	5	2	2
45 „ „ 65	30	29	19	9	13	13	42	29
65 „ „ 75	65	48	35	23	24	21	56	36
75 and upwards	69	96	26	30	41	51	81	124
Totals ..	179	181	92	66	86	93	190	195

Population

The over-all increase of population in the four Districts during the year was 7,000, the official estimate of the Registrar General for the combined area being 93,050. The respective increases were: Benfleet 1,890; Canvey Island 1,680; Rayleigh 1,520; and Rochford 1,910. By 1960 the 1951 census population of these Districts had collectively increased by almost 33,000 or 55%.

Until recent years these areas accommodated an unduly high proportion of elderly people—many Londoners came here to retire and enjoy the healthy estuary air. With approximately 12,500 new houses built in the four Districts over the past 10 years, there has been an influx of younger stock. Migration from the London and Greater London areas, including the south and west as well as the north and east, has been particularly boosted by electrification of the Liverpool Street-Southend railway serving Rayleigh, Hockley and Rochford, bringing Rayleigh within 45 minutes of the City. The 1951 Census showed Rayleigh's population to be less than 16% of the total for the four Districts whereas in the 10 years to 1960 nearly 28% of all houses built in the four areas were in Rayleigh, with the population more than doubling itself. Doubtless house-building at Canvey Island, South Benfleet and Thundersley and Hadleigh will be further encouraged within the limits of land availability when electrification of the Fenchurch Street-Southend line is completed in the near future.

Some idea of the age structure of our Districts is revealed in the Registrar General's "comparability factor" provided for calculating adjusted birth and death rates in accordance with the national composition of the various age groups. In order to relate the local to the national position, it should be carefully noted that for every 100 births and every 100 deaths in these four Districts, the following figures should be substituted :—

		<i>Benfleet</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is.</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford</i> <i>R.D.</i>
Births ...	...	95	100	86	94
Deaths...	...	104	105	126	81

It will be seen that Canvey Island is nearest to the national average, Rayleigh has the youngest population and Rochford has a higher than average number of deaths for its general age structure. The presence of Rochford General Hospital and Connaught House accounts for the latter.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A summary of notifiable diseases occurring within the four Districts during 1960 will be found in Table 12 of the Appendix.

Poliomyelitis

Two cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the Districts during the year. One was a Canvey boy aged 9 who had non-paralytic poliomyelitis, the other was a male adult of 27 from Rochford who was a paralytic case. Neither of these persons was vaccinated against poliomyelitis; no case of paralytic poliomyelitis has occurred in a vaccinated person in these Districts for three consecutive years.

Food Poisoning

A most interesting outbreak of food poisoning occurred in the Rochford Rural District. Oysters were collected by a person walking on the foreshore of the River Crouch at South Fambridge. These oysters, unlike commercially collected oysters, were untreated, apart from being washed and placed in vinegar. Very generously they were distributed to neighbours as well as to a visitor from outside the District. All those persons—seven in number—eating the oysters were taken violently ill while those abstaining were unharmed. No organism was obtained from the patients but there can be no doubt as to the cause. Arrangements were made for the Rural District Council to display notice boards at suitable places along the Crouch warning persons that untreated shellfish are dangerous.

Dysentery

Some 49 cases of dysentery were notified during the year of which there were two main outbreaks of 11 cases at Thundersley and 31 at Rochford itself. This was a disquieting rise over the previous year (19 cases). The Thundersley cases were all connected with a primary school but the school meals service was exonerated and specimens from the school meals staff were all negative. Energetic cleansing measures eventually stamped out this outbreak. This story was repeated at a school in Rochford.

Measles

The beginnings of what was to prove to be one of the largest measles epidemics ever known in this country could be observed towards the end of 1960 in Canvey when 174 cases were notified. Notifications were very few elsewhere. The epidemic really gathered force in the early months of 1961.

Whooping Cough

154 cases of whooping cough were reported in 1960 as compared with 27 in both 1958 and 1959. It is my personal opinion that the abandonment of combined prophylactic vaccines plus the attention given to the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign has been responsible for a lower uptake of whooping cough vaccine. Special attention is being paid to this. Fortunately there were no fatal cases.

Mumps

Although not a notifiable disease it was obvious from information obtained from schools, and general practitioners that the disease was commonly occurring. By one means and another it came to the attention of the Department that four cases were complicated by meningitis, a rather unusual experience which appeared to have been duplicated in a neighbouring authority.

Tuberculosis

A summary of the 428 notified cases of tuberculosis shown on the Tuberculosis Registers for the four Districts at the 31st December, 1960 will be found in Table 11 of the Appendix. This table shows a reduction of 28 on last year's figures and it will be noticed that there is a greater proportion of male cases (54%). A little over half of the cases fall into the 26-45 age group.

There were 36 new notifications during the year, a rise of seven over the previous year, and in addition, 59 people who had been

previously notified elsewhere moved into the area. A summary of all these is given below :—

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
<i>Benfleet Urban District</i>					
New notifications	4	2	—	1	7
Transfers into District	9	12	—	—	21
<i>Canvey Island Urban District</i>					
New notifications	4	1	—	2	7
Transfers into District	9	5	—	—	14
<i>Rayleigh Urban District</i>					
New notifications	3	6	—	1	10
Transfers into District	9	4	—	—	13
<i>Rochford Rural District</i>					
New notifications	6	5	—	1	12
Transfers into District	4	7	—	—	11

Of the 123 removals from the registers during the year, 67 recovered, 47 moved away to other areas and 10 died. The cause of death in one case was not associated with tuberculosis. Deaths from tuberculosis have risen slightly over the last two years.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Local Health Authority Services

In the area of the four Districts (in 1960), together with that of the Urban District of Basildon, the Essex County Council have, for the day-to-day administration of most of their services under the National Health Service Act, 1946, formed the South East Essex Health Area Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee is formed by members of the County Council, the five District Councils concerned and other bodies interested in the Health Service. The administrative headquarters are at the Area Health Office, 153, High Street, Rayleigh (Tel. : Rayleigh 831/2).

The services which come under this head include measures for the care of mothers and young children which are in part fulfilled by the provision of modern well-equipped Health Service Clinic buildings in the more populated parts of the Districts. In these are held clinics for Child Welfare, Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care, and in some instances Chiropody, and such other services as Dentistry, Health Education, Eye Clinics and Vaccination and Immunisation, together with Minor Ailment Clinics which are the responsibility of the School Health

Service. The building of clinic premises in the more rapidly developing parts has not kept pace with the rate of immigration, e.g., Hockley, where a permanent clinic building is urgently required to replace the hired premises. This project is expected to materialise in 1962.

Details of the services available at the various clinics in the four Districts will be found in Table 12 of the Appendix.

In addition to the services provided in clinics, the County Council also provide the services of Health Visitors, whose duties include the giving of advice to persons in their own homes on health matters. The Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, are based at each Health Services Clinic in the Districts. Whilst the services of these Officers as yet are still largely confined to the care of mothers, young children, school children and persons suffering from tuberculosis, the sphere of their activities is gradually expanding, e.g., care of the aged and the mental health of the family.

The Home Nursing and Midwifery Service in the area is another of the Local Health Authority Services. The District Councils have been generally helpful in the recruitment of staff for these very necessary duties by making housing accommodation available when required.

The Home Help Service continues to be of immense value to all classes of the community, particularly the elderly and the lonely. Without such a service the present heavy demand on the hospital and institutional services for this section of the community would be greatly increased. The Night Attendant Service has not been used to the extent expected, but, nevertheless, provides valuable relief to those relatives who use it.

The Local Health Authority also arranges convalescence for patients not requiring medical or nursing care, loans sick room equipment for the home nursing of patients and provides additional nourishment and garden shelters where required for persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The Ambulance Service is centrally administered by the County Council, as is also the County Council's Mental Health Service.

Laboratory Services

The General Hospitals at Southend and Rochford provide a Pathology Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory Service undertakes the bacteriological examination of water, milk, ice cream and other foodstuffs, as well as other specimens, at the Southend Public Health Laboratory in Balmoral Road, Westcliff-on-Sea. I am greatly indebted to the Director, Dr. J. A. Rycroft, and his staff, for valuable co-operation and assistance during the year.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories at Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., are used when chemical reports on water supplies are required and for the analysis of specimens taken for the measurement of atmospheric pollution.

Hospital Services

Normally, local residents requiring hospital in-patient treatment, are admitted either to the Southend or Rochford General Hospitals at the request of the private doctor to the hospital concerned. Where out-patient treatment only is required, both hospitals have facilities. The specialist hospitals in the Metropolitan area are easy of access to patients from these Districts. An Emergency Obstetric Unit (Flying Squad) is based at Rochford General Hospital and facilities for treatment and alleviation of deafness and the provision of hearing aids are provided at the Southend General Hospital.

Cases of infectious disease, except tuberculosis, usually go to Westcliff Hospital, but complicated cases of poliomyelitis can be sent to the Poliomyelitis Unit at Rush Green Hospital, Romford. There is a special wing for tuberculous patients at the Rochford General Hospital.

Out-patient investigations and treatment for persons suspected of, or suffering from, tuberculosis and other respiratory conditions, is provided at Lancaster House Chest Clinic, 207, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea.

Confidential out-patient treatment for persons suffering from Venereal disease is provided for both men and women at Westcliff Hospital.

The hospitals serving this area are grouped under the Southend-on-Sea Hospital Management Committee (Secretary : J. C. Field, F.H.A.), with offices at the General Hospital, Rochford (Tel. : Southend 544471/5).

The Public Health Department is indebted to Dr. H. D. Crosswell, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician Superintendent of Westcliff Hospital, and Dr. E. G. Sita-Lumsden, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., Consultant Physician at Lancaster House Chest Clinic, and their respective staffs, for help and co-operation throughout the year.

ACCIDENTS

There were three fatal road accidents during 1960 out of a total of 1,295 road accidents in the four Districts. At least three local people died as a result of road accidents occurring elsewhere, and accidents not associated with the highways caused a further 19 deaths.

Many accidents are caused by general carelessness and slovenly house-keeping, unguarded fires, loose carpet fittings, trailing wires, etc. Children are particularly vulnerable, as are the elderly and anyone who gets harrassed and over-tired. In other areas where statistics have been kept, considerable reduction in general accidents has been achieved by making the population accident conscious, and therefore willing to take appropriate protective measures. In this area Health Visitors, and some Doctors, are already talking to mothers and school-children, and voluntary groups who are interested in accident prevention. An intensive Home Safety Campaign throughout the area would produce dividends and might be considered in future years.

* **Accidental Deaths 1956-1960**

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total
Benfleet U.D.	6(5)	2(2)	9(5)	3(-)	3(3)	23(15)
Canvey Island U.D.	3(1)	3(-)	2(-)	3(2)	5(1)	16(4)
Rayleigh U.D.	1(1)	2(1)	2(-)	—	—	5(2)
Rochford R.D.	6(4)	4(3)	5(3)	5(3)	11(7)	31(20)
Totals	16(11)	11(6)	18(8)	11(5)	19(11)	75(41)

* Road deaths are excluded and the figures in brackets relate to females.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

I am indebted to the Chief Constable of the Essex County Constabulary for statistics and advice related to these Districts.

The numbers involved in road accidents in this part of the County have remained almost the same in the last three years, with a very slight fall in road injuries, and a rise in accidents without injury. Although the road injury figures show a trend in the opposite direction from the County or National figures, there is still no room for complacency. With the co-operation of local Police Officers, Road Safety Campaigns are run in our schools. Special care is needed on Saturday and between 4 and 6 p.m. daily when the majority of accidents occur.

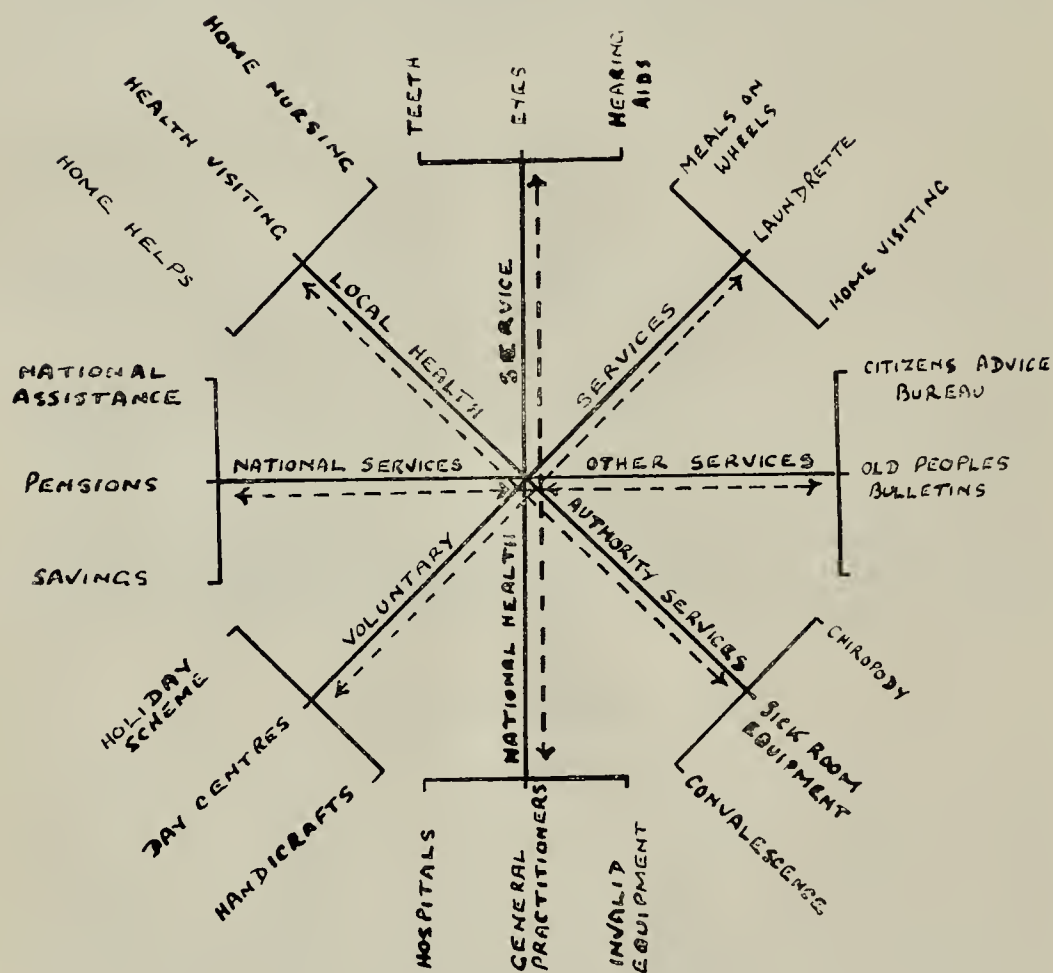
Road Accidents during 1960

	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Seriously Injured</i>	<i>Slightly Injured</i>	<i>Non-Injury</i>
Benfleet U.D.	1(2)	77(99)	142(150)	306(289)
Canvey Island U.D.	—(—)	15(20)	54(42)	132(130)
Rayleigh U.D.	1(—)	36(55)	94(96)	184(179)
Rochford R.D.	1(2)	54(50)	83(86)	238(194)
Totals	3(4)	182(224)	373(374)	860(792)

The figures in brackets refer to the year 1959.

Further information will be found in Table 13 on page 41 of the Appendix.

SERVICES CO-ORDINATED BY AN OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE



WELFARE OF THE AGED

I am indebted to Dr. Sasieni for the following comments.

The accompanying diagram shows the various facilities available to old people and the way in which the services indicated can be co-ordinated by Old People's Welfare Committees. Fortunately, three of these Districts has an Old People's Welfare Committee, the Rochford one being formed during the year to co-ordinate and extend work previously undertaken at parish level.

During the course of the year 37 elderly folk (13 male and 24 female) were referred to the Department. Ten were living entirely alone, the remainder with a spouse or family. In addition, 17 other cases were referred by Housing Departments.

In several cases it was sad to visit lonely old folk, endeavouring to manage on their own, despite declining physical and mental faculties and not a single relative willing to offer help in any direction. In instances like this good neighbours, by reporting old folk to Old People's Welfare Committees, may enable supportive help to be given before conditions deteriorate badly. Many folk are not aware that by utilising to the full the many facilities available, they may be able to remain at home during their declining years, maintaining their independence. Simple additions or equipment, e.g., wheel chair, bath rails, etc., make nursing an elderly partner considerably easier.

Of the 37 mentioned, the majority were able to continue living at home, i.e., with nursing care (3), additional equipment (3), domestic help (4), general supervision (2). Of the remainder, 5 made private arrangements, 8 were recommended for admission to hospital, 5 to welfare accommodation, and 2 for re-housing. Eight have since died and 4 were managing quite well and appeared not to require further assistance. Naturally, some required more than one form of help. The Department is indebted to Dr. R. G. Benians, Geriatrician at Rochford General Hospital, for his co-operation in arranging admission both for long-stay and short-stay cases.

Conditions vary in this area. Unmade roads and lack of sewers often determine when old folk are forced to leave home for alternative accommodation. Although each Council has made some provision for housing of the elderly, the demand is far in excess of the supply. Of the re-housing queries referred to this Department, one was met by the provision of equipment, one was referred for admission to a welfare home, one made alternative private arrangements and one was recommended for and has been re-housed. The remainder, though meriting sympathetic consideration, had no medical grounds for housing priority.

Adequate liaison with voluntary and official bodies is important. The Home Help Service provided by the Local Health Authority has enabled many to remain at home, although at the end of the year

27 men and 47 women from these Districts were living in Old People's Hostels and Voluntary Homes maintained or supported by the Essex County Council.

Accidents take their toll of the elderly. The unguarded fire and the washing drying round it, always presents a danger as does the trailing flex and worn carpet. Health Visitors advise about Home Safety where they can, but a sustained campaign for safety in the home is needed.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Compulsory removal to an institution)

On only one occasion was it necessary to take proceedings under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, so that a very old man could enter hospital for an urgent surgical operation. This man lived with an elderly house-keeper who found it very difficult to convince him that she was not trying to get rid of him by agreeing to his doctor's advice that he should enter hospital. Unfortunately his condition was grave when he was brought to my notice. He was admitted to hospital and died a few days later.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Water Supply

Approximately 87% of the mains water supplied by the Southend Waterworks Company throughout these Districts comes from the Rivers Chelmer, Ter and Blackwater and treatment is undertaken at the Company's main works at Langford near Maldon or at the new works at Hanningfield Reservoir. Samples of the treated water going into supply are tested daily by resident chemists and bacteriologists. The remaining 13% of mains water comes from the Company's wells and boreholes in various localities in their supply area. Water from these sources is also subjected to regular analysis. All reports on laboratory tests during the year have shown that the water from the Company's mains is of normal chemical character and good bacteriological quality, and consequently, pure and wholesome and suitable for public supply purposes. A copy of a typical report is shown on Table III of the Appendix. The waters in supply are not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

Concern continues to be felt about the future adequacy of water supplies in Essex. The continuing rise in population together with the rising standard of living and increased industrialisation add to the problem.

The following table show certain details concerning the water supply in each of the four Districts during the year :—

	<i>No. of premises NOT supplied</i>	<i>No. of connections during year</i>	<i>Length of extension during year</i>
Benfleet U.D.	15	677	9,862 yds.
Canvey Island U.D.	126	231	6,803 yds.
Rayleigh U.D.	44	545	3,944 yds.
Rochford R.D.	not available	543	5,632 yds.

The usual details in respect of water supplies in the Rochford Rural District are found in Table 4 of the Appendix.

Drainage and Sewerage

The rapid rate of development, which all areas continue to experience, has again thrown a heavy strain on the various sewage disposal systems and in some instances these have become incapable adequately of dealing with a normal flow, resulting in an unsatisfactory effluent on occasions. Surcharging of sewers also occurs at times of heavy rain but steps are in hand to remedy this problem and the position at the end of the year is shown below. As in previous years, I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor for each respective District for most of the information provided.

The **Benfleet** Urban District is divided roughly into eastern and western areas for the purposes of sewage disposal. The eastern area is further divided into a smaller north-eastern section draining by gravity to the Rayleigh Urban District, and a south-eastern section by gravity to the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea. The western area is also sub-divided into a north-western section which gravitates to a pumping station in Rushbottom Lane at Great Tarpots, and a south-western section which flows to the pumping station in South Benfleet. This latter pumping station also receives the sewage which is pumped from the Rushbottom Lane pumping station. Sewage is pumped from the South Benfleet pumping station to the Sewage Disposal Works in the extreme south-west corner of the District where it undergoes treatment. The works comprise a balancing tank, two continuous flow settlement tanks, and two percolating filters. There is one storm overflow tank to deal with over six times the Dry Weather Flow. The effluent, after treatment, flows into the Benfleet Creek. Samples are taken from time to time by the Port of London Health Authority to ensure that the requisite standard is maintained.

During 1960 surcharging of foul sewers continued to occur in times of heavy rain, except at The Crescent, Hadleigh, where the new relief sewer proved effective. The Consulting Engineers were proceeding with the preparation of schemes for the relief of sewers at Great Tarpots and South Benfleet, and it is anticipated that the Tarpots scheme will commence next year. The Rayleigh Road Flood Relief Scheme has also been prepared and should be carried out in 1961.

Sewage is disposed of at **Canvey Island** by means of a gravity system with pumping stations sited at appropriate points to raise the sewage and produce the necessary head. On reaching the main pumping station at Southwick Farm the sewage is pumped direct into tidal waters by means of an 18 inch cast iron pumping main and a 24 inch outfall. In design, provision was made for the addition of a second 18 inch pumping main from Southwick Farm to link up with the outfall pipe at the sea wall. Subsidiary pumping stations serve The Point area, Leigh Beck area, and the Maisonwyck and Labworth Estates.

The Council have engaged the services of Messrs. Sandford, Fawcett & Partners, as Consulting Engineers in connection with the provision of a new 24 inch pumping main, storm pumps and for the design of a sewage disposal works. It is hoped that the storm pumps and pumping main will be laid later in 1961 and that by 1962 the sewage disposal works will be under construction. No decision has been made on the method of treatment but it is possible that consideration will be given to the "Inka" system from Sweden.

The Urban District of **Rayleigh**, like Benfleet, is divided into eastern and western areas for sewage disposal purposes. Effluent, after treatment, is discharged from the Eastern Works into a stream which flows eastward into the Rochford area, and from the Western Works into the tidal waters of the River Crouch.

The present system was first brought into use in 1932 when the population of the District was below 7,000. Since the 1939-45 War, through extensive building development, particularly in the area served by the Eastern Works, the number of inhabited houses has risen from 2,670 to 6,404 and the population of the whole District has risen to 19,000. The Eastern Works were designed to treat a Dry Weather Flow of 112,500 gallons per day and the Western Works 62,500. Additionally, the Eastern Works receives sewage from over 300 properties in the Benfleet Urban District, and the Western Works deals with sewage from about 300 properties in the Hullbridge area of the Rochford Rural District. The urgent need for the enlargement of both sewage disposal works has, therefore, been apparent for some time past, both on the above theoretical grounds and also in respect of the unsatisfactory effluent.

The Council first asked their Consulting Engineers to submit details of an enlargement scheme in 1953 but owing to the rate of development this scheme proved inadequate. Subsequently various schemes came under consideration and at the end of 1959 a revised scheme, covering both Eastern and Western Works, submitted by the Consulting Engineers, was forwarded to the Ministry for approval. Ministry consent for the enlargement of the Western Works was given on 17th August, 1960, and work commenced in October.

There are two sewage disposal works in the **Rochford** Rural District, one being at Stambridge serving the greater part of the District provided with main sewers, and the other at Great Wakering.

The Stambridge Works are designed to deal with a maximum of 20,000 persons at 25 gallons per head per day. The present population served by these works is estimated to be 19,545. Sewage is fed from the main pumping station at Rochford and also from the new pumping station at Canewdon and the outfall enters the tidal waters of the River Roach. During 1960 the standard of effluent was uniformly high with the exception of one analysis in April. For the remainder of the year the effluent was within the limits of purity required on the standard adopted by the Essex County Council for inland waterways.

The works at Great Wakering are designed for a population of 2,500 persons and at present are estimated to be serving a population of 3,000. These works are also fed from a pumping station and the outfall is again to tidal waters. This time to Havengore Creek. The standard of effluent has been uniformly high.

Excess flows due to storm and subsoil water which affect both works is by-passed at the rate of three times the Dry Weather Flow for appropriate treatment.

Main drainage has been provided to serve part of the Hullbridge area and during 1960 a further extension was commenced. The sewage is treated at the Western Works of the Rayleigh Urban District Council.

The following table shows certain details concerning sanitation arrangements in each of the four Districts during the year :—

	<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford R.D.</i>
Percentage of premises served by main drainage	96	80	94.5	72.0
Number of premises connected to main sewer during year	782	328	558	448
Extensions of main sewer during year	1600 yds.	5630 yds.	764 yds.	4115 yds.
Number of premises served by cesspools	97	25	199	571
Number of premises served by earth or chemical closets	308	1093	135	2216
Premises served by night soil collection	—	—	71	420

Refuse Collection and Disposal

During 1960 there were almost 33,000 private dwellings in the four areas including 2,040 built during the year. There were also a large number of business and factory premises from which trade refuse was collected. Refuse collection and disposal is, therefore, a sizeable task, and each area has its own particular problems, especially unmade roads. Labour problems are a continual burden as it is hard to attract and retain reliable men. In this connection the introduction in the next few years of the paper bag system may help to solve this difficulty.

Sickness among refuse collection staff, particularly elderly men with spinal or respiratory troubles may also be alleviated by the adoption of such a system. Four new vehicles were brought into service during the year, the total force then being 18 vehicles and 72 men. Details for the Districts are as follows :—

In the **Benfleet** Urban District four modern vehicles, each with a crew of five men, and one vehicle with two men, undertake the collection of refuse and salvage. A weekly collection is made throughout the District apart from a few unmade roads in the more remote parts. Disposal is by means of controlled tipping on the Benfleet marshes and three men and a bulldozer are regularly employed on this. The sale of materials salvaged during the year amounted to £1,025.

At **Canvey Island** a regular fortnightly collection was maintained throughout the year. A special Trade Waste Service operated with a twice weekly collection at a nominal charge where the fortnightly collection proved inadequate. Two modern vehicles, each with a crew of three, undertook the collection. Two men are regularly employed at the Tip, supplemented by occasional labour during the summer months to cope with increased collections due to the summer trade and holiday camps. Tipping continues successfully at the Newlands Site and by the end of the year the provision of a concrete roadway by direct labour to the tipping sites was under consideration. The Tip is open to receive all types of unwanted material, free of charge, during working hours.

The **Rayleigh** Urban District is served with a regular weekly collection of house refuse with the exception of premises on unmade roads when the collection is fortnightly. Three vehicles are used for this purpose. Materials salvaged, some 210 tons, realised on sale £1,725. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site local tipping was discontinued at the beginning of the year and arrangements were made to dispose of the refuse at Leigh Marshes within the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea.

A weekly collection of house refuse in the **Rochford** Rural District was brought into effect at the beginning of the year and replaced the previous arrangements which were on a fortnightly basis. In such a scattered, and yet rapidly developing area, this was a big undertaking, and although considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the additional labour, the service was maintained. Where unmade roads made individual collections impracticable, bins were provided at the end of the roads concerned. Eight vehicles and 26 men are engaged in collecting, one man on salvage baling and one on disposal at the Tip, at Romney Marsh Sandpit, Rochford. The Canewdon Tip was not used during the year. The sale of 156 tons of salvage produced £1,474.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS

Atmospheric Pollution

Malodorous emissions from the Thames-side Oil Refineries, commonly called " The Smell " in the locality, were first referred to in the Annual Report for 1953, and some concern has been felt by the residents of Canvey Island, and the Benfleet area about this nuisance. Over the years the Canvey Island Council have maintained records as to when the Smell was reported and the figures are as follows :—
1955 : 63 days, 1956 : 45 days, 1957 : 46 days, 1958 : 73 days, 1959 : 17 days and 1960 : 18 days.

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

The following details have been taken from the records of the Public Health Inspectors :—

	<i>Benfleet</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is.</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford</i> <i>R.D.</i>
Number of Premises registered	90	34	66	85
Number using mechanical power	88	34	63	79
Number of Inspections made	85	18	42	30
Defects found	8	3	—	—
Number of Outworkers	40	15	19	103

Information required in accordance with Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937 will be found in Table 5 of the Appendix.

Petroleum Storage

Routine inspections were made in each of the four Districts respecting applications to store petroleum spirit and other inflammable substances coming within the regulations. Licences issued and inspections made are summarised as follows :—

	<i>Benfleet</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is.</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford</i> <i>R.D.</i>
Petrol Licences	46	13	24	49
Carbide of Calcium licences	1	—	—	1
Cellulose Lacquer licences	11	—	2	4
Inspections	64	47	38	127

In addition, the Canvey Island Council issued licences for bulk petroleum storage : one for 171,000 tons and another for 18,128,000 gallons. The trial operation for the shipment of liquid methane to Canvey Island by the North Thames Gas Board was concluded by July, 1960 when the plant was purged and aerated.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Licences respecting the keeping of pets for sale under the above Act were issued during the year, as follows—Benfleet U.D. 4, Rayleigh U.D. 2, and Rochford R.D. 1.

Public Health Inspections

A summary of all inspections and visits carried out by the Public Health Inspectors of the four Districts will be found in Table 7 of the Appendix.

Pest Control

(a) Rats and Mice

In the Benfleet area 100 complaints concerning rats and mice were received and 299 visits and inspections made. Infestations at Canvey Island necessitated 31 visits and inspections. At Rayleigh 100 premises were treated on account of rats and mice infestations. In the Rochford Rural District 36 minor infestations of rats and mice were found, involving 91 inspections.

(b) Brown-tail Moth

Canvey Island appears to be the only District in this area affected with the brown-tail moth. This pest is difficult to control owing to its hardiness ; and the whole-hearted support of householders is necessary if it is to be kept under control. The Council issue a 50% compound of D.D.T. to householders for spraying onto affected trees and bushes on their premises. When the caterpillars emerge in the Spring and late Summer the Council carry out control measures on trees and bushes not on private property. Those caterpillars which escape destruction by spraying hibernate in large webs in trees and bushes throughout the winter and it is essential that these webs be removed and burned before the caterpillars in them become active and break out in the following Spring. Apart from the damage to foliage, the hairs of the caterpillar falling on to the skin of persons under bushes and trees affected sets up an intense irritation and dermatitis. Sustained measures by householders, at no cost to themselves, is absolutely essential if the general measures of control by the Department are to prove effective.

(c) General

In the Benfleet area 66 visits and inspections were made during the year in respect of various other pests. Similarly 30 visits were made by the Canvey Island Inspectors and a further 12 at Rayleigh.

HOUSING

Information relating to new house building, demolitions, and the repair or improvement of dwelling houses in all four Districts will be found in Table 8 of the Appendix.

Medical Classification for Re-housing

During 1960 the scheme for consultation between the various Housing Departments and the Public Health Department inaugurated by the late Dr. Moffat was developed to a more satisfactory state. It is now the practice as concerns the Canvey Island, Rayleigh and Rochford Districts to refer medical certificates to the Public Health Department for assessment. Such an assessment is made easier in Districts where there is a "Points Scheme," i.e., Canvey Island and Rochford. In Rayleigh the Public Health Department indicates by a simple system of classification what weight they feel the Housing Committee should give to the family doctor's medical certificate. The final decision is, in all cases, that of the Housing Committee. During the year some 50 such cases were referred for appraisal and almost all of these were visited and classified.

Improvement Grants

Standard Improvement Grants are allowable by Local Housing Authorities under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. The five standard improvements are (a) fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, (b) wash-hand basin, (c) hot water supply, (d) water closet for the exclusive use of the occupants of the dwelling, and (e) satisfactory facilities for the storage of food. In addition, Local Authorities have power to make Discretionary Grants. Whilst few of the latter type of Grant was made the total number of Improvement Grants authorised during the year was 193 as compared with 97 in 1959.

Joint Town Development Scheme, Canvey Island

The second phase of this Scheme, operated jointly by the Dagenham and Walthamstow Borough Councils, in conjunction with the Canvey Island Urban District Council, and comprising 190 dwellings and 4 shops, was commenced during the year.

Housing for Old People

The re-development of the "Castlebank" site at Rayleigh, reported in last year's Annual Report, providing for 18 separate dwellings at a cost of £26,000, was completed and occupied by the end of the year. The new appearance has not only made a great improvement as compared with the previous premises, but has fulfilled a very pressing need in this rapidly developing community.

Site works had been commenced by the end of the year for the erection of housing accommodation for aged persons on the Gowan Brae Estate, High Road, South Benfleet (near Tarpots Corner). When completed, 31 units of accommodation will be provided for old people who can look after themselves in their own homes, but will benefit by the supervision of a resident warden on the premises.

Houseboats

Under section 110 of the Essex County Council Act, 1952 the mooring of houseboats on the foreshores and in the creeks, saltings and water-courses in specified areas of the County, embracing these four Districts, is prohibited unless written consent is given by the Local Authority concerned. The gradual improvement of the position in the Benfleet Creek has continued, and only 5 of the 25 houseboats moored on the Benfleet side are permanently occupied.

At Canvey Island there are three houseboats used as permanent dwellings, two being in Small Gains Creek and one in Benfleet Creek. A further 11 houseboats in Small Gains Creek are used occasionally for living purposes. In addition, there are a few derelict hulks but these are gradually being removed and demolished. There is one houseboat in the Rochford Rural District on the River Crouch and this is in occasional use only.

Caravan and Camping Sites

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force on the 29th August, 1960. The effect of this Act was to remove the control of the caravan site from the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Power of local authority to control use of moveable dwelling) to new legislation. Owners of existing sites were required to apply for licences under the new provisions by 29th October, 1960. The general effect of the new Act was to provide for the greater control of caravan sites, particularly those coming into use for the first time after the passing of the Act.

The residential Caravan Park at Thundersley, operated by the Benfleet Council, and providing planned pitches for 204 caravans, with electric light, main sanitation, bathrooms and Community Hall has remained full for some years, with a constant waiting list for vacant pitches. Three licences were issued by the Benfleet Council during the year for the stationing of other caravans in various parts of the District.

At Canvey Island there are five privately-owned sites licensed by the Local Authority, all with flush sanitation and other modern amenities, accommodating in all approximately 1,800 caravans and chalets. The Newlands Caravan Park, owned by the Council and leased to a private Company, specifically caters for caravans, chalets and tents, totalling approximately 400 during the Season. In all, only about 40 caravans are used as permanent dwellings.

In the Rural District of Rochford, there are nine privately-owned sites licensed by the Council, six being residential and accommodating almost 600 caravans, and three for seasonal use only, providing for about 130 caravans.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

A detailed record, according to official requirements, of the 24,539 food animals killed and examined in slaughterhouses within the Urban Districts of Benfleet and Rayleigh and the Rural District of Rochford will be found in Table 6 of the Appendix. There are no slaughterhouses at Canvey Island.

It will be noted that 100% inspection of food animals at the slaughterhouses has been maintained. This reflects credit to the Meat Inspectors who are often required to carry out the work after normal office hours, including week-ends.

Samples of meat and offal from 10 animals slaughtered at Cross Farm Slaughterhouse, Hadleigh and also 4 drain swabs from the same slaughterhouse were submitted for bacteriological examination. In addition, one tin of meat was also sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Milk

Dealers' licences for the retail sale of milk were issued by the various Councils at the beginning of the year, in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 to 1953, as follows:—

	<i>Benfleet</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is.</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford</i> <i>R.D.</i>
Pasteurised milk ..	19	18	8	15
Sterilized milk	53	29	17	27
Tuberculin tested milk ..	8	4	3	8

On the 1st October, 1960 the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960 came into operation whereby the Food and Drugs Authority (Essex County Council) became the licensing authority for the retail sale of milk as from the 1st January, 1961. Existing records of licences issued were accordingly transferred to the County Council at the request of the Minister on the coming into force of these Regulations.

All 17 samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year proved to be satisfactory. Eight bottles from a local dairy were also submitted for examination and found to comply with the required standard of cleanliness.

Food Inspection

A summary of the 714 food premises in the four Districts at the end of the year, and of the various foodstuffs condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption, will be found in Tables 9 and 10 of the Appendix.

All unsound food is disposed of at the refuse tips of the various Authorities apart from condemned meat from slaughterhouses which is dyed before disposal to processors for animal food, Local Authorities in which areas such firms operate are advised.

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 a total of 84 premises in the four Districts are registered for the manufacture of sausages and preserved foods.

Ice Cream

The following retailers of ice cream are registered with the Local Authorities under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Benfleet Urban District	94
Canvey Island Urban District	60
Rayleigh Urban District	41
Rochford Rural District	82

Two manufacturers of ice cream are also registered—one at Canvey Island and one at Rayleigh. Cinemas, schools, clubs and premises used wholly for catering purposes are exempt from registration under the Act.

14 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year. Results showed that all were satisfactory, being placed in Grades I and II. Two lollies were also examined and found to be satisfactory.

Shellfish

One sample of cockles was sent to the Public Health Laboratory from the Benfleet Urban District during the year and was found to be satisfactory, being placed in Grade II.

TABLE 1.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1960

	Benfleet U.D.		Canvey Is. U.D.		Rayleigh U.D.		Rochford R.D.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	1	2	3	..	1	..	2	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	4	5	9	..	2	4	4	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	18	2	20	..	11	12	16	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	..	10	10	..	..	4	..	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms ..	17	21	38	..	6	14	17	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes ..	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	13	36	49	..	9	11	20	36
Coronary disease, angina ..	45	30	75	..	23	19	46	37
Hypertension with heart disease ..	5	3	8	..	4	1	4	4
Other heart disease ..	19	26	45	..	7	11	10	20
Other circulatory disease ..	5	7	12	..	3	6	9	8
Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia ..	10	12	22	..	2	5	15	15
Bronchitis ..	10	2	12	..	3	6	13	2
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	2	1	3	..	3	1	3	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	1	2	3	..	1	..	3	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	1	1	2	..	..	3	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital malformations ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	13	13	26	..	1	1	..	1
Motor vehicle accidents ..	3	..	3	..	7	14	14	22
All other accidents ..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..
Suicide ..	1	2	3	..	..	..	4	7
Totals ..	176	184	360	..	86	93	190	195
								385

TABLE 2.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES CLINICS

Location	Services provided
<i>BENFLEET Urban District—</i> †49, London Road, Hadleigh	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal (hospital cases only), Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes, Speech Therapy, Eye Clinics, Play Therapy, Welfare Foods.
‡513, High Road, South Benfleet	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Speech Therapy, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes, Welfare Foods.
†8, Kenneth Road, Thundersley	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Speech Therapy, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes, Chiropody, Welfare Foods.
<i>CANVEY ISLAND Urban District—</i> †Furtherwick Road, Canvey Island	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal (including hospital cases), Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Eye Clinics, Speech Therapy, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes, Chiropody, Welfare Foods.
<i>RAYLEIGH Urban District—</i> †Eastwood Road, Rayleigh	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Women's Welfare, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Eye Clinics, Speech Therapy, Chiropody (Old Age Pensioners), Mothercraft Classes, Midwives Booking Sessions, Welfare Foods.
Rawreth Parish Hall,	Child Welfare, Welfare Foods.
<i>ROCHFORD Rural District—</i> Village Hall, Hockley	Child Welfare, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Welfare Foods.
Village Hall, Hullbridge	Child Welfare, Vaccination & Immunisation, Welfare Foods.
†The Rocheway, Rochford	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal (including hospital cases), Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Speech Therapy, Eye Clinics, Chiropody, Welfare Foods.
†High Street, Great Wakering	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Speech Therapy, Welfare Foods, Chiropody (Old Age Pensioners).
Social Hut, Foulness Island	Child Welfare, Vaccination & Immunisation, Welfare Foods.
Village Hall, Canewdon	Child Welfare, Welfare Foods.

NOTE : Details of the times of the various sessions can be obtained from the Health Visitors at the Health Services Clinics. Hearing Aid batteries are issued from most of the Health Services Clinics.

†Permanent Health Services Clinic buildings.

TABLE 3

WATER ANALYSIS

Report by The Counties Public Health Laboratories on
a sample of water taken from tap in garage at the
Southend Waterworks Company's Head Office on 19th
September, 1960

Chemical results in parts per million

Appearance	Bright with very few particles	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ..	25
Turbidity	Less than 3	Nitrate Nitrogen ..	5.9
Colour	8	Nitrite Nitrogen ..	Absent
Odour	Nil	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.015
Reaction of pH ..	8.7	Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.12
Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Absent	Chlorine present as	
Electric Conductivity	560	Chloride	84
Dissolved solids dried		Residual Chlorine at	
at 180°C.	375	time of sampling	Absent
Hardness—		Oxygen absorbed ..	1.0
Total	130	Metals—	
Carbonate	25	Iron	0.05
Non-carbonate ..	105	Zinc, Copper & Lead	Absent

Bacteriological Results

				1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20-22°C		
Number of colonies developing						
on Agar				2 per ml.	3 per ml.	3 per ml.
				<i>Present in</i>	<i>Absent from</i>	<i>Probable number</i>
Presumptive Coliform	Re-					
action				— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type I) ..				— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..				— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright is appearance, faintly alkaline in reaction and free from metals apart from a very minute trace of iron. The hardness of the water is very moderate and it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

28th September, 1960.

(Sgd.) ROY C. HOATHER

TABLE 4.

MAIN WATER SUPPLIES — ROCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Houses and population in each Parish on main supply at 31st December, 1960

Parish	Acreage	† No. of houses	Estimated population	Houses on main supply	Estimated population on main supply	Houses supplied by stand-pipe	Estimated population supplied by stand-pipe	Persons per house
Ashington (including South Farnbridge)	2,503	771	2,165	745	2,091	4 + 7	12 + 21 *	2.86
Barling Magna (including Little Wakering)	2,747	396	1,155	380	1,107	3	9	3.04
Canewdon	..	259	749	255	737	3	9	3.11
Foulness Island ‡	..	103	322	103	322	—	—	3.22
Great Wakering	..	1,031	3,128	1,024	3,107	—	—	3.07
Hawkwell	..	2,134	6,152	2,131	6,140	1	3	2.91
Hockley (including Hullbridge)	..	2,580	6,441	2,573	6,391	13	33	2.53
Paglesham	..	102	271	94	247	3	9	2.91
Rochford	..	2,289	8,385 §	2,277	8,344	1	3	3.5
Stambridge	..	164	488	156	463	—	—	3.11
Sutton	..	63	249	66	249	—	—	3.96
TOTALS	..	9,895	29,505	9,804	29,198	28 + 7	78 + 21 (average)	3.07

* The Council have seven road-side stand-pipes. The remainder are in the curtilage of private dwellings.

† Empty houses are included in this column.

‡ Water mains on Foulness Island are owned by the War Department although mains water is supplied by the Southend Waterworks Company.

§ This figure includes 500 residents of the Institution and General Hospital.

TABLE 5.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

BENFLEET, CANVEY ISLAND AND RAYLEIGH URBAN DISTRICT AND
ROCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health :

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of written Notices</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities :			
Benfleet	2	4	—
Canvey Island	—	—	—
Rayleigh	2	6	—
Rochford	6	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority :			
Benfleet	88	81	3
Canvey Island	34	18	—
Rayleigh	52	36	1
Rochford	79	24	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises) :			
Benfleet	141	14	—
Canvey Island	—	—	—
Rayleigh	—	—	—
Rochford	24	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found :

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>			
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred</i>	
			<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>
Overcrowding :				
Benfleet	1	1	—	—
Sanitary conveniences : (Sec. 7)				
(a) Insufficient :				
Benfleet	6	8	—	2
Canvey Island	1	1	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective :				
Canvey Island	2	2	—	2
Rayleigh	1	—	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers) :				
Benfleet	1	2	1	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

<i>Nature of work</i>	<i>Number of Out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)</i>
Wearing apparel :	
Benfleet	34
Canvey Island	11
Rayleigh	38
Rochford	95
Furniture and upholstery :	
Rochford	1
Artificial flowers :	
Benfleet	6
Canvey Island	3
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. :	
Rochford	2
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper :	
Rochford	4
Brush making :	
Canvey Island	1
Rochford	1

No contraventions of this Part of the Act were reported.

* Headings that would normally show a Nil return have been omitted from the above table.

TABLE 6.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

		All diseases (except tuberculosis and cysticerci)					Tuberculosis only			Cysticercosis	
	Number killed	Number inspected	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage affected with tuberculosis	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Generalised and totally condemned
<i>Benfleet Urban District :</i>											
Cattle (excluding cows)	2,059	2,059	8	634	31.13	—	1	0.05	23	23	—
Cows	269	269	17	105	45.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	821	821	13	7	2.36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep & Lambs	7,725	7,725	11	203	2.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	6,362	6,362	60	314	5.88	—	195	3.03	—	—	—
<i>Rayleigh Urban District :</i>											
Cattle (excluding cows)	384	384	—	111	28.9	—	—	—	3	3	—
Cows	100	100	—	4	4.0	—	2	2.0	—	—	—
Calves	172	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep & Lambs	1,023	1,023	—	3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	4,200	4,200	2	161	3.9	—	38	0.9	—	—	—
<i>Rochford Rural District :</i>											
Cattle (excluding cows)	437	437	—	30	6.86	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cows	7	7	—	1	14.18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep & Lambs	173	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	807	807	—	6	0.74	—	1	0.12	—	—	—

No horse slaughtering took place during the year in any of the Districts.

TABLE 7.
SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

				<i>Benfleet</i> U.D.	<i>Canvey Is.</i> U.D.	<i>Rayleigh</i> U.D.	<i>Rockford</i> R.D.
Atmospheric pollution	..	..		56	25	36	7
Caravan and Camping Sites	..			108	62	—	97
Food Premises	..	..	..	501	60	264	148
Factories	..	..	..	85	18	42	32
Flooding and Watercourses	..			357	52	141	—
Housing : Demolition Order							
		Procedure		31	333	86	} 402
	Repairs	..	..	227	186	321	
	Improvement Grants			304	1	184	
	Rehousing	..	..	26	304	78	
	Rent Act	..	..	8	2	7	
	Overcrowding	..		—	130	7	
Houseboats	..	..	..	7	6	—	4
Ice Cream	..	..	..	10	12	—	—
Infectious Diseases	..	..		65	75	33	156
Nuisances	..	..	..	252	112	145	70
Oil Pollution	..	..	..	—	12	—	—
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..		487	269	353	257
Pest Control	..	..	..	66	318	18	4
Petroleum Storage	..	..		64	47	38	127
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	299	31	28	91
Refuse Collection and Disposal	..			312	537	452	219
Slaughterhouse & Meat Inspection				789	7	68	351
Water Supplies	..	..	..	18	52	10	22
Unclassified	..	..	..	145	336	276	550

TABLE 8

HOUSING STATISTICS

	<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford R.D.</i>
Council-owned dwellings at end of year	590	740	428	1,211
New Council Houses built during year	—	46	18	22
New Council Houses under construction at end of year ..	—	101	—	13
New private dwellings built during year	760	235	502	457
New private dwellings under construction at end of year ..	371	152	111	449
Demolition Orders made ..	4	24	6	11
Unfit houses demolished ..	6	15	5	34
Closing Orders made	—	—	—	2
Unfit houses repaired	26	81	48	19
Undertakings accepted under Housing Act	—	12	—	1
Applications for Improvement Grants	75	76	22	68
Improvement Grants approved ..	56	56	21	60
Improvements carried out thereunder	40	29	15	44
Certificates of Disrepair under Rent Act issued	—	—	2	—
Undertakings accepted under Rent Act	1	—	—	—
Total number on Housing List at end of year	328	215	250	430

TABLE 9.

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS

	<i>Benfleet</i> U.D.	<i>Canvey Is.</i> U.D.	<i>Rayleigh</i> U.D.	<i>Rochford</i> R.D.
Bakers	3	3	4	8
Butchers	21	12	16	16
Cafés and Restaurants	24	44	15	23
Canteens—Industrial	6	7	7	5
School	3	5	5	15
Confectioners	30	12	14	29
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	1	3	2	—
Fishmongers—Wet Fried & Shell	9	12	5	7
General Provisions	77	38	35	73
Greengrocers	22	20	10	18
Licensed Premises	22	11	11	33
Poultry Packing Station	—	—	—	1
Pickle Factory	—	—	—	1
Unclassified	11	—	3	3

TABLE 10.

CONDEMNED FOOD

	<i>Benfleet</i> U.D.	<i>Canvey Is.</i> U.D.	<i>Rayleigh</i> U.D.	<i>Rochford</i> R.D.
Cakes & Confectionery	—	2 lbs.	—	—
Cereals	—	7 pkts.	—	—
Fish—fresh	25 lbs.	112 lbs.	—	28 lbs.
tinned	128 tins	5 lbs.	20 lbs.	9 tins
Fruit—preserved	771 tins	108 tins	173 lbs.	32 tins
Ham	24 lbs.	—	491 lbs.	—
Meat—fresh	15 lbs.	114 lbs.	351 lbs.	50 lbs.
tinned	301 tins	46 lbs.	953 lbs.	32 tins
Milk and milk products	142 tins	12 tins	35 lbs.	16 tins
Offal	—	23 lbs.	—	—
Onions	—	—	—	35 sacks
Sausages	—	—	110 lbs.	—
Shellfish	—	3 lbs.	—	—
Soup	46 tins	4 tins	—	1 tin
Vegetables—preserved	549 tins	30 tins	122 lbs.	33 tins
Unclassified	1 tin	12 tins	62 lbs.	—

TABLE 11.

SUMMARY OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTERS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960

		Age Groups										Totals	
		0-4		5-15		16-25		26-45		46-65		Over 65	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Benfleet U.D.													
Respiratory	..	2	—	3	3	7	4	32	35	14	10	7	1
Non-Respiratory	..	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	5	—	—	1	—
Totals	..	2	—	3	5	8	5	33	40	14	10	8	1
Canvey Is. U.D.													
Respiratory	..	—	—	—	1	7	4	24	15	10	8	5	2
Non-Respiratory	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	2	2	1	—
Totals	..	—	—	—	2	7	4	26	18	12	10	6	2
Rayleigh U.D.													
Respiratory	..	—	—	1	2	4	4	20	21	11	6	6	2
Non-Respiratory	..	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	—
Totals	..	1	—	2	2	6	5	20	24	11	7	6	2
Rochford R.D.													
Respiratory	..	—	—	1	2	11	13	29	23	16	7	7	3
Non-Respiratory	..	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	4	—	2	—	—
Totals	..	—	—	3	4	12	15	30	27	16	9	7	3

TABLE 12.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) OCCURRING DURING 1960

Disease	Ages											Totals
	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—34	35—44	45—64	65 & over			
BENFLEET U.D.												
Acute Primary Pneumonia	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	6		
Dysentery	..	3	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	11		
Erysipelas	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4		
Infectious Hepatitis	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3		
Measles	..	20	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	36		
Meningococcal Meningitis	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1		
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1		
Scarlet Fever	..	7	15	12	—	1	—	—	—	35		
Whooping Cough	..	5	28	1	—	1	—	—	1	61		
CANVEY ISLAND U.D.												
Acute Primary Pneumonia	..	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	5		
Dysentery	..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3		
Erysipelas	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
Food Poisoning	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2		
Measles	..	70	94	1	—	—	—	—	—	174		
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Scarlet Fever	..	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	13		
Whooping Cough	..	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	15		
RAYLEIGH U.D.												
Acute Primary Pneumonia	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4		
Dysentery	..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
Erysipelas	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6		
Measles	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Scarlet Fever	..	1	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	11		
Whooping Cough	..	6	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	18		
ROCHFORD R.D.												
Acute Encephalitis (post infectious)	..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2		
Acute Primary Pneumonia	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Dysentery	..	1	7	4	3	3	4	—	—	31		
Erysipelas	..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3		
Food Poisoning	..	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	7		
Infectious Hepatitis	..	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	2		
Measles	..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1		
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	—	—	—	14	93	16	1	—	124		
Scarlet Fever	..	—	24	2	—	—	1	—	—	34		
Whooping Cough	..	4	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	61		

TABLE 13.

ROAD CASUALTIES DURING 1960

Group of Road User	Benfleet U.D.			Canvey Island U.D.			Rayleigh U.D.			Rochford R.D.		
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured
<i>Under 15 years of age :</i>												
Pedestrians ...	—	3	5	—	—	3	—	2	6	—	3	5
Pedal Cyclists ...	—	2	6	—	—	4	—	1	3	—	1	5
Pillion Passengers on Mopeds & Motor Cycles ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger in Sidecar ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger—Public Service Vehicle	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	1
Horse Rider ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Passenger—Other Vehicles ...	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	3
<i>15 years and over :</i>												
Pedestrians ...	—	9	18	—	—	2	—	3	10	1	5	13
Pedal Cyclists ...	—	2	15	—	—	1	1	5	6	—	3	11
Moped Rider ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Motor Scooter Rider ...	1	3	14	—	—	1	—	1	7	—	2	6
Motor Cyclists ...	—	14	13	—	—	3	—	7	13	—	16	12
Pillion Passengers on Motor Scooters	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Pillion Passengers on Mopeds & Motor Cycles ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	1
Passenger in Sidecar ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Driver—Car or Taxi ...	—	11	23	—	—	4	—	4	7	—	9	10
Driver—Other Vehicles ...	—	3	8	—	—	3	—	—	9	—	1	6
Passenger—Public Service Vehicle	—	2	5	—	—	1	—	7	9	—	—	2
Passenger—Other Vehicles ...	—	16	18	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	7	8
Totals ...	1	77	142	—	15	54	1	36	94	1	54	83
Totals for preceding year ...	2	99	150	—	20	42	—	55	96	2	50	86

